

WARRING AGAINST SOCIETY.

ANARCHISTS BUSY IN EUROPE.

MURDEROUS ACTIVITIES IN FRANCE, SPAIN, ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

AGITATION FOR THE RELIEF OF EVICTED TENANTS IN IRELAND—THE FACTIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT—EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY IN THE LORDS—MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE AND ITALY—A CLAIM AGAINST ABING-TON BAIRD.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

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London, Dec. 2.—The red spectre is abroad in Europe. Recently witnessed some of its work in Barcelona. Since then the arrests and discoveries in Spain and Marseilles, the renewed activity of the anarchist faction in London, and their kindred type in Dublin, give a disturbing outlook to the coming winter. It is by no means certain that the infernal machines sent from Orleans to Emperor William and Count von Capri were more than a hoax. If they were seriously intended to do mischief, the villain who dispatched them was a bungler. He used common gunpowder, and his machine was so badly put together that possibly it would not have discharged itself under the most favorable circumstances. Emperor William does not think very seriously of the matter and the Paris press declare it was a put-up job by the German police or spies, or the work of some mad Englishman.

The events at Marseilles and in Spain are of a different category, as is shown by the facts of the arrests; and yet it is not easy to see what the anarchist group desire to accomplish. The mere pleasure of making war upon society and blowing society to pieces because it wears a black coat and possesses a ten-dollar piece, is so utterly insane that only homicidal maniacs can approve such a programme. There is no money to be made in this work. It does not support the propaganda of a political party. There is less safety in the movement than in the cause of the nihilist. None but cranks would care to enroll themselves among the anarchists; but cranks, alas, are an increasing number, and so are the anarchists. Though cowed in Germany, and many of them expelled from Switzerland, they have developed among the Latin races of Spain and France. The arrests at Valladolid promise to bring about the uprooting of the society in Spain.

In London these gentlemen have been seriously disturbed by the changed attitude of Mr. Asquith. A fortnight ago the Home Secretary defiantly justified the letting off of Trafalgar Square. For this conduct he has been severely heckled in the House of Commons and the newspapers last Saturday. He deemed it advisable to refuse permission to another gathering of anarchists, called the Commonwealth Society, at an interesting battleground, because the society encouraged the massacre of innocent persons. It is a pity that this discovery was not made sooner. "The Commonwealth" newspaper has, of course, denounced him, and some of the anarchist members uttered threats of violence.

It is not, however, deemed probable that these gentlemen will do much harm in London. They are all well known, and could be easily arrested. The right of asylum is to them a matter of vital value. Any grave indiscretion on their part would most likely lead to their being handed over to those Continental Governments from whose vengeance the bulk of them have already fled. According to a statement made in Parliament, it seems not unlikely that "The Commonwealth" will be prosecuted and suppressed, like the notorious "Freiheit."

The outbreak of violence in Dublin has a graver aspect than the frothy utterances of anarchists in London. The shooting of Reed is deemed by the Castle authorities to confirm the news which had already reached the heads of the police, that even under Mr. Morley's rule a secret society has for some time past been flourishing in Dublin. In that city there is always a body of desperadoes willing to be ready to commit acts of extreme violence under the guise of political zeal. Police attention has been directed for some time to a group suspected of dynamite and of assassination. It is a different task to establish a band of assassins like the Invincibles, for the purpose of wiping out unpopular public men.

It is not forgotten that Reed and his brother were witnesses in favor of the celebrated Invincibles, and endeavored to establish an alibi in favor of one prisoner, who was hanged. Of Sheridan the police know much more than they will publish. In fact, the case is likely once more to establish the truth of his informant. There is no reason for supposing that the hands of the men, who have been for twelve months past, and upon whose actions public light has just been thrown, are engaged in more serious work than the destruction of property. It is such an easy thing to discharge a squib of dynamite and provoke an alarm, but it is a different task to establish a band of assassins like the Invincibles, for the purpose of wiping out unpopular public men.

What might have been a very interesting law suit was just settled by an arrangement almost before it began. One Seaton, a promoter and manager of several short-lived clubs, sued George Abington Baird's executors for \$15,000, alleged to be owing to him by Mr. Baird when he died in New-Orleans. Many leading counsel were engaged on both sides. Mrs. Langtry was in the precincts of the court to be called as a witness and everybody was eager to hear what she might say respecting her relations to Seaton and "Squire" Abington. Her cross-examination would have helped to dispel the gloom of a London December, but public curiosity has been balked by a private settlement.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST H. H. WARNER.

ACCUSED IN THE REPORT OF HIS LONDON COMPANY OF MISSTATING ACCOUNTS AND CAUSING A SHORTAGE OF £12,430.

London, Dec. 2.—In 1889 H. H. Warner, proprietor of "Warner's Safe Co." and other proprietary concerns, started a company here, capitalizing it at a large sum. To-day the report of the directors for the year ended in July last was submitted to the shareholders. The report states that the accounts for 1892 are inaccurate and that the accounts for 1893 are also inaccurate. The report further charges that Mr. Warner appropriated to his own use funds of the American corporation at Rochester and that when this fact was discovered he said he was under the belief that on an adjustment of outstanding accounts the company would be found to be in the red.

The English court heard compelled Mr. Warner to give security for the repayment of the money due to the company, and altered the constitution of the Rochester concern so as to prevent further irregularities. Mr. Warner resisted the charges. It is now found, the report states, that he had merely hoodwinked the assistance of certain of the shareholders, and that he had used the company's name on a bill and used for his own purposes the money thus secured. The report further charges that Mr. Warner appropriated to his own use funds of the American corporation at Rochester and that when this fact was discovered he said he was under the belief that on an adjustment of outstanding accounts the company would be found to be in the red.

that the leaders of both the Irish factions, notably Mr. Timothy Healy, have indicated a willingness to accept Parnellite aid to crush their rival. While the Irish leaders continue very much at loggerheads among themselves, they all seem agreed in their discontent toward the Government. Mr. Gladstone has possibly mollified them by his nebulous promise—if his words amount to so much—respecting the evicted tenants bill of next year, but Mr. Asquith, for his hauteur in answering the Irish members, and Mr. Morley, for moving the machinery of law, are becoming distinctly unpopular. In fact, the Irish Nationalist members and press assert that Mr. Morley is as much the landlord's partisan as his predecessor. This criticism and the secret societies will most possibly stiffen Mr. Morley's back.

The Government proceed slowly in their Parliamentary business. The Parish Councils bill is waterlogged and makes little progress. Only ten of the seventy odd clauses embracing the bill are yet passed, and the measure is a very solid one, full of fresh developments in the details of municipal government, nor can it be said that the Ministry has been thwarted by systematic tactics of the Opposition, as was witnessed in the Home Rule bill. Mr. Gladstone, believing his own supporters the most persistent speakers, is treating them as a schoolmaster deals with lazy scholars. He threatens to keep them in their task unless they apply themselves more energetically to voting. He has intimated that all the Saturdays—that being the only holiday left to the members—may possibly be required during the remainder of the month, and there are other encroachments on members' time available which he will appropriate. It appears almost certain that we shall witness the Commons sitting in January to complete the session which was begun twelve months ago.

Even when the Parish Councils bill has passed the lower house the Lords will have to deal with it and they are sure to introduce changes. Their amendments to the Employers' Liability bill will come on next week. The principal item will be the reintroduction of Mr. McLaren's contracting out clause. Deputies representing 100,000 skilled workmen interested in that proposal this week walked upon Lord Salisbury, in Devonshire and Argyle. It is believed that the Commons will agree to this amendment, provided the Lords do not meddle with that part of the bill which abolishes the doctrine of common employment. Possibly the contracting out clause will only be operative for a limited period, in order to ascertain how it works and compares with the provisions of the Government bill.

There has been a remarkable breakdown among the engines of government on the Continent. The last month has witnessed a Ministerial crisis in Serbia, in Spain, in Austria, in Greece, in Italy, in France; and the commercial treaties question surrounds Chancellor von Capri with many anxieties. The crisis in Paris is one of the most remarkable of the thirty which France has witnessed since the downfall of the Empire. M. Dupuy's majority promised ten days ago to number three hundred votes, but owing to the cunning of two or three colleagues, who disapproved of his moderate policy, M. Dupuy was suddenly thrown from office. M. Peytral, M. Viette and M. Terrail suspected that M. Dupuy intended to shed them directly the Socialist interpellation was disposed of. They consequently avenged themselves, and the advanced section to which they belong by resigning under circumstances which caused a sudden collapse of the whole Cabinet. The new Prime Minister will have to count upon very bitter Radical and Socialist opposition, but he is a capable man, one of the most honest to be found in France, and commands the confidence of middle class opinion.

The Italian crisis is much more serious and discreditable in its circumstances than the French. It is not merely the result of the inevitable conflict of the outs against the ins, or of personal rivalries or political jealousies, but the outcome of a report on bank scandals, which compromises the honesty of public men. Nor has it been easy to find any substitute for Signor Giolitti, who was not under similar suspicions. Even Signor Crispi is involved in the scandal. It is not that public men have been personally corrupt, but that they have tolerated the bank funds being used for press and electoral purposes, and winked at the corruption of other people.

These events occurring at a moment when Italian finance is in a desperate condition, the country threatens to drift toward absolute hopelessness. Though a man of experience like Signor Zanardelli is attempting to form a new Ministry, yet the Radical party present him so drastic a programme for reforming the Constitution and for increasing the power of the Chamber that he will be a marvellous pilot if he gets his Cabinet together and steers the ship into smooth waters.

The economical difficulties before the new Government are so grave that its belief prevails in some European bourgeois that Italy cannot possibly recover herself without making some sort of compromise with her creditors in order to afford the country some financial relief. It is understood, according to the current story, that other two members of the Triple Alliance are willing to allow Italy to reduce her forces by two army corps, on condition that she retains the remainder at an efficient strength and adds to her navy. The action of Greece may give encouragement to some Italian politicians to whitewash themselves at the expense of their creditors, which, however, is not the course King Humbert will readily assent to.

Nunda, N. Y., Dec. 2.—An oil train of twenty-eight cars was wrecked this morning near this place, and the entire train was destroyed by fire. The train was running east, and passed a moment later a tank car exploded, and the train was wrapped in flames.

Boston, Dec. 2.—A legal excuse for an employer to discharge his employee who is under contract if that individual, during working hours, attends a ball game, was decided to-day by the Supreme Court. The question was argued by John J. Finnerman, in the Municipal Court, in the suit of Abington Baird's executors for \$15,000, alleged to be owing to him by Mr. Baird when he died in New-Orleans. Many leading counsel were engaged on both sides. Mrs. Langtry was in the precincts of the court to be called as a witness and everybody was eager to hear what she might say respecting her relations to Seaton and "Squire" Abington. Her cross-examination would have helped to dispel the gloom of a London December, but public curiosity has been balked by a private settlement.

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ALL THE PRESIDING OFFICERS ILL.

THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE REICHSRATH CLOSED BECAUSE OF INFLUENZA.

Vienna, Dec. 2.—Seven members of the Lower House of the Reichsrath are ill of influenza. Among them are President von Chlumetzky and the vice-presidents, Baron Abraham and Dr. Kerschbaum. The Reichsrath was unable to attend yesterday's sitting, and Kathrein presided. Kathrein was unable to attend yesterday's sitting, and Kathrein presided. Kathrein was unable to attend yesterday's sitting, and Kathrein presided.

FRENCH DEPUTIES HAVE A QUARREL.

Paris, Dec. 2.—The Chamber adjourned to-day the elections of MM. Bischoffsheim, Alpy and Casabianca. During the discussion preceding the ratification of the Chamber of Deputies, a quarrel broke out between MM. Bischoffsheim, Alpy and Casabianca. During the discussion preceding the ratification of the Chamber of Deputies, a quarrel broke out between MM. Bischoffsheim, Alpy and Casabianca.

A BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN CHICAGO.

TWO BURLY THINGS ROB MRS. WILLIAM ARMOUR OF HER VALUABLES AND THEN ESCAPE.

Chicago, Dec. 2 (Special).—Two weeks ago thieves broke into the home of Mrs. William Armour, on Prairie-ave., and carried off a considerable quantity of valuables. Success apparently emboldened the thieves, for Mrs. Armour is now the victim of a still more daring robbery. Not until to-day has the story been published, as the police have been quietly prosecuting a search for the robbers.

Wednesday evening Mrs. Armour called upon her sister, Mrs. William Bentley Walker, of No. 2,027 Prairie-ave. The two houses are only five doors apart. It did not seem possible that any trouble could be encountered in passing from one to the other.

It was about 10 o'clock when Mrs. Armour started for home. She had traversed about half the short distance when two men suddenly confronted her and demanded her valuables. They were huge, burly fellows, partially disguised with long overcoats and caps pulled well down over their faces. The men made savage threats as to what they would do in case any value was placed on the valuables. They were armed with pistols, and Mrs. Armour was compelled to part with her purse, diamond rings and bracelet and other valuables which she had with her. She reached her home and called the police, but they could not find the robbers.

FAIR HARVARD AND HER ANNEX.

THE NECESSARY QUARTER OF A MILLION RAISED FOR THE UNION OF THE TWO.

Boston, Dec. 2 (Special).—There is at the present time a strong probability that the class of '94 at the Harvard Annex will receive the regular Harvard degree of B. A. Some time ago the Harvard Overseers intimated through President Eliot their willingness to incorporate the Annex with the university, provided the Annex could obtain an endowment of \$250,000. This endowment has now practically been obtained through the efforts of a group of women in Boston and Cambridge interested in the higher education of women. The main part of the money was raised from the Emergency Hospital fund for the School for Trained Nurses, which was given by members of the before-mentioned group some years ago. The endowment of the Annex is now complete, and the necessary \$250,000 endowment required by the Harvard Corporation. It is understood that if the Annex is incorporated with the university, in any action taken, the union will be in the nature of a merger, and the Annex will be on the same footing as the other departments of the university.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

New-Haven, Dec. 2.—It is announced to-day that in the year 1893-4 and thereafter until further notice the Scott and his associates will have the best examination to be held during the latter half of the second year of the course. The examination will be held at the University of New-Haven, and will be held at the University of New-Haven, and will be held at the University of New-Haven.

Birmingham, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Senator O'Connor, on behalf of the Hingham Trust Company, has decided to prosecute the case which was refused to turn their reserve funds over to the legally appointed receiver of the case. The case was argued by John J. Finnerman, in the Municipal Court, in the suit of Abington Baird's executors for \$15,000, alleged to be owing to him by Mr. Baird when he died in New-Orleans. Many leading counsel were engaged on both sides. Mrs. Langtry was in the precincts of the court to be called as a witness and everybody was eager to hear what she might say respecting her relations to Seaton and "Squire" Abington. Her cross-examination would have helped to dispel the gloom of a London December, but public curiosity has been balked by a private settlement.

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PRESENTED TO M. CARNOT.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

MINISTRY OF THE COLONIES THE ONLY PORTFOLIO UNFILLED.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER'S GOVERNMENT TO DECLARE ITS PROGRAMME TO-MORROW—THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER.

Paris, Dec. 2.—It is stated that the Ministry just formed by M. Casimir-Perier has decided to accept an interpellation after it has made a declaration on Monday as to its programme. The Ministry is constituted as follows:

M. Casimir-Perier, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Jonart, Minister of Public Works.
M. Dubouche, Minister of Commerce.
M. Raynaud, Minister of Finance.
M. Raynaud, Minister of the Interior.
M. Raynaud, Minister of War.
M. Viger, Minister of Agriculture.

At half-past 5 o'clock this afternoon M. Casimir-Perier introduced his colleagues to President Carnot. The Ministers will meet to-morrow evening to hear the Premier's programme.

A hitch has occurred regarding the Ministry of the Colonies. All those to whom the place was offered have declined to accept office, and this is the only portfolio now unfilled. It is the only portfolio now unfilled. It is the only portfolio now unfilled.

The new French Cabinet seems to be in effect complete, though the Minister of the Colonies has not yet been selected. At any rate, there is no doubt that M. Casimir-Perier now considers his task accomplished, and he would declare himself to be the head of the new French Cabinet.

When the Chamber of Deputies met to-day to elect the President of the Republic, M. Carnot was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Carnot was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Carnot was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

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A REPUBLICAN DEPUTY INSULTED.

STORM IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, Dec. 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Camille Pelletan, Radical, demanded that an official inquiry be made into the election of M. Roubaud, Republican, at Narbonne. M. Pelletan declared that friends of M. Roubaud had stolen votes which were cast in his favor, the Socialist candidate.

THE CHARGE AGAINST M. CONSTANS.

ROCHEFORT INSISTS THAT MARINONI TOLD THE STORY TO HIM.

Paris, Dec. 2.—M. Henri Rochefort, writing from London to his paper, "L'Intransigeant," relates the story told yesterday by M. Marinoni that he had furnished proof to President Carnot that M. Constans had hired a man to commit murder.

It was M. Marinoni who gave all the details of the story to him. He adds that M. Constans had also told him the story of President Carnot. M. Rochefort concludes by saying: "I relate these details because they are of great importance to the public."

M. Constans, replying in his own defence, made disparaging remarks concerning the Socialists, several of whom retorted by personally insulting the speaker. After a small storm, M. de Maity, who was presiding, ordered M. Pelletan to be silent.

FIERCE FIRE IN THE CORNELL BUILDING.

TWO HOURS OF WORK NEEDED TO PUT OUT THE FLAME—CARELESSNESS OF A WATCHMAN.

Employees of several firms in the Cornell Building, at Nos. 141 and 143 Center-st., were leaving the building late yesterday afternoon when L. Denwick, the night watchman, discovered flames in some waste paper near the elevator shaft on the north side at the fourth floor. He stamped out the fire, or thought he did, and went to another part of the building. A few minutes later employees of Bourke & Marx, jewellers, on the top floor, ran down stairs and gave an alarm to call the firemen. The firemen found the flames when they arrived that there was only a little fire in the elevator shaft on the ground floor, and Battalion Chief McGill sent a single company to the shaft. It was then discovered that the flames had extended to the roof on the north side of the building, and were spreading on the fourth floor. A third alarm was rung at once.

CHICAGO CITY CONVENTIONS.

SWIFT AGAINST HOPKINS FOR MAYOR.

THE LATTER'S NOMINATION A DEFEAT FOR THE CITY HALL GANG—A TRAGIC INCIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Harmony and enthusiasm marked the proceedings to-day of the convention which nominated George Brainard Swift as Republican candidate for Mayor. Not a dissenting voice was raised in his nomination, which was made by acclamation amid the deafening cheers of the delegates who packed the North Side Turner Hall to its fullest capacity. Alderman Madden was chairman of the convention. When he reached the name of George B. Swift in his opening address the convention rose as one man and relieved its feelings by the most vociferous cheering, which rose and fell only to break out again with intensified vigor. Every delegate to the convention seemed imbued with the idea that victory for Swift and renewed ascendancy of the Republican party in Chicago were assured.

Mr. Swift's nomination had just been made when the proceedings of the convention were interrupted by a most sorrowful incident. Charles Kozminski, chairman of the delegation from the Fourth Ward, dropped dead in a committee room. His sudden death threw a feeling of profound sorrow over the whole assembly, and the convention at once adjourned. Mr. Kozminski made one of the speeches nominating Mr. Swift. He had been ill at his home for several days, and said so in his speech; he added that he had come to the convention against the orders of his physician. Mr. Kozminski had been appointed a member of the committee on resolutions, and after his speech he retired to the committee-room. A few minutes later he dropped dead from heart disease.

Mr. Kozminski was the founder of the firm of Kozminski & Co., bankers. He was born near Breslau, Silesia, in 1837. At the age of eighteen he came to America and settled in Corning, N. Y., where he engaged in the cloth business. He came to Chicago, and since 1869 has been engaged in the banking business here. He occupied a high social position, and conscientiously filled many public and trust positions. Five children and a widow survive him.

John P. Hopkins was nominated for Mayor by the Democratic convention in the Hall of Democracy and a defeat for the City Hall faction. The choice of the latter was Frank Wenter, president of the Exchange Building, who was withdrawn before the convention began to ballot. Hopkins is a member of a contracting firm and has not held office. He is the leader of the "city club" faction, and is fighting against Carter Harrison for the nomination of Mayor.

THREE SUSPICIOUS FIRES.

INCENDIARIES BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN AT WORK IN BROOKLYN FLAT-HOUSES.

Three fires, apparently of incendiary origin, occurred yesterday in Brooklyn. Only one of them did much damage, causing a loss of about \$300. It occurred about 6 o'clock, in the five-story brick flat-house, at Nos. 147 and 149 Court-st., corner of Pacific-st.

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TO PUSH GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB WORK.

ACTION OF A COMMITTEE OF THE CITY CLUB—PLANS TO URGES ON THE MOVEMENT.

If the resolutions made last night by the Committee on Co-operation and Affiliated Clubs of the City Club are carried out there will be several good things in store for the Good Government Club movement in this city. In the first place, it was suggested last night that the strength and influence of the city club should be thrown into the Good Government Club, and that other influential bodies in the city be asked to do the same. The resolutions were to the effect that the committee appoint an executive committee, to consist of not more than thirty members and not less than seven, to work in the interests of Good Government clubs; that an effort be made to bring into the Good Government Club the better element of the citizens of German descent; that a fund be established to loan to Good Government clubs money on bond and mortgage to build clubhouses; that the members of the committee who are delegates to the Good Government Club Conference to be held Thursday be a sub-committee to report on the action taken by the conference, and that a central clubhouse be secured where all the clubs could meet.

The resolutions were read by Edmund Kelly, secretary of the club, and they were all adopted, except one, after long discussions on each one by Eric Dahlgren, who opposed most of them, and William J. Travers, who supported them. It was the general sentiment of the committee that effective work should be done by the City Club toward extending the work of the Good Government Club movement.

Mr. Dahlgren opposed the resolution providing for an Executive Committee, because he thought the Committee on Co-operation and Affiliated Clubs would have its power and work curtailed by the City Club. The Executive Committee would do the active work in the Good Government Club movement, but it will be controlled by the Committee on Co-operation and Affiliated Clubs.

EXTREME COLD IN THE NORTHWEST.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 2.—The weather in St. Paul and the rest of Minnesota was sufficiently cold yesterday to satisfy the oldest inhabitant. At daylight yesterday morning the mercury in St. Paul was at the way from 20 to 25 degrees below zero, and all the way from 20 to 25 degrees below zero, and all the way from 20 to 25 degrees below zero.

THE BIG STEIN FAILURE.

WILL OTHER HOUSES FALL?

FOREIGN BANKERS SEEK TO HAVE THEIR LIENS PREFERRED.

THE COLLAPSED FIRM OF ABE STEIN & CO. WAS CARRYING OTHER CREDITS—CLASH OF EUROPEAN AND HOME CREDITORS—LONDON STOCK SPECULATORS RE-PORTED TO BE PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CRASH.

The developments of yesterday in the failure of the house of Abe Stein & Co., importers of hides and skins, at No. 97 Gold-st., which was placed in the hands of a receiver on Friday, proves that it may be far-reaching in its effects, and certainly will open a wide field for litigation with regard to the treatment of the assets of the firm. The failure may involve other concerns of importance which have been practically carried through the hard times of the summer and autumn by Abe Stein & Co. Foreign bankers who have advanced credits to the firm have taken legal proceedings to establish a preferred lien on some of the goods and funds held by it or to its credit here, and their claims will be vigorously resisted by the receiver in the interest of the general creditors. An entirely new phase of the situation is also presented by the indications that possibly it may prove to have as much of a financial as of a purely commercial character.

It was said yesterday that the real secret of the failure of Abe Stein & Co. was the unfortunate operations of Abe Stein, the senior partner, on the London Stock Exchange. The report could not be fully verified, and the attorneys for William H. Hildreth, the partner who had the house placed in the hands of a receiver, were ignorant of the circumstances, although they were by no means incredulous that this might prove to be the case. A few years ago Mr. Stein was credited with being worth more than \$2,000,000. He is a large owner of real estate in this city, but no estimate of its value could be made yesterday. His address is No. 47 East Fifty-sixth-st. He has been in Europe with his wife. He has no children. It was said on good authority yesterday that Mr. Stein has in the last two years operated largely in stocks in London. He is said to have met severe losses in the last two years, and his wealth is believed to have been greatly reduced. It is not known what he has been doing in London, but it is surmised that his losses grew out of transactions in American securities. It is thought by well-informed persons that the house would not have been carried down if it had not been for these unfortunate speculative ventures of the senior partner. Should this prove to be the case it may have an important bearing upon the final condition of the liquidation of the suspended firm.

ESTIMATE OF THE LIABILITIES. It has been estimated that the liabilities of Abe Stein & Co. amount to at least \$1,000,000. No close estimates could be given by the receiver or his counsel, and owing to the possible complications with the house of Jacob Stein & Co., of London, whose failure on Thursday is said to have precipitated the collapse of the New-York house, the liabilities may prove to be larger. There was no official connection between the two firms, but their business and banking transactions were closely commingled, and it is as yet impossible to say how far an interchange of credits may affect the outcome of the two suspensions.

But it is considered certain that the New-York failure may have an important effect on other houses in the same line of business in New-England. According to Horwitz & Hershfield, lawyers at No. 27 Broadway, who are counsel for Mr. Hildreth, the partner who secured the receivership, there are four or five large concerns in the Eastern States whose notes have been liberally indorsed by Mr. Stein—in fact, who have been virtually carried financially by him. The Stein failure will throw them on their own resources, and it is believed that it will be extremely difficult for them to secure accommodations independently. Otto Horwitz said yesterday: "One of the misfortunes of the failure is that it is likely to involve several other houses whose business relations with Abe Stein & Co. were close. Of course I cannot name those houses, although I am daily expecting to hear of their passing under receiverships." It is not believed that any New-York hide house is similarly situated.

THE FIRM'S BANKERS HERE.

Abe Stein & Co. kept accounts in this city with the Hanover National Bank, the Hide and Leather National Bank, the Hanover National Bank, the National Union Bank and the Bank of America. The firm had loans with nearly all of these banks, but the officers declared in each case that the loans were amply secured. The courts, however, have been called upon to determine this question. Justice Miller Beach, of the New-York Supreme Court, yesterday issued injunctions against the firm, the receiver and the Hanover, Hide and Leather and Bank of America, restraining all of them as defendants from disposing of goods and proceeds to which claim is laid by several foreign bankers. The firm and the receiver are ordered to make no disposition of those assets, and the New-York banks are enjoined from using any assets of the firm in their possession for the protection of their own claims. These proceedings were instituted by the British Bank of South America and the German Bank of London, through their New-York correspondents, the Nations' Bank of New-York, the London and River Plate Bank, through William Seton Gordon, agent; Baring Brothers & Co., of London; through Baring, Messers. & Co., and Kleinwort, Sons & Co., bankers, of London. The hearings on the temporary injunctions will be had on Tuesday. The aggregate claims against the firm are at least \$200,000 and \$300,000.

The suit of the British Bank of South America furnishes the model for the other suits. This bank alleges that it is entitled to a lien on the proceeds of the sale of the goods, and that the Stein & Co. secured on invoices and bills of lading for goods shipped from London to that firm, which were subsequently delivered to Stein & Co. in exchange for a trust receipt, which reads as follows:

PROPERTY IN TRUST.

Received of the British Bank of South America, New-York, N. B., the merchandise specified in the bill of lading per —, which we agree to hold on storage as the property of the bank, with liberty to sell the same and account for the proceeds to its correspondent, until all bills of exchange drawn on our account on the said bank shall have been paid, or satisfactory provided for; to keep said property insured against fire, payable in case of loss to the correspondent, and to indemnify the bank in case of loss, and to understand that the bank is not to be chargeable with any expenses incurred therein; the intention of this arrangement being to protect and preserve unimpaired the lien of the British Bank of South America, limited, on said property.